

MISSOURI HOMELAND SECURITY 2003 REPORT

Homeland Security is defined as "a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur."

- The National Strategy for Homeland Security, June 2002, Page2.

- On September 11, 2001 international terrorists using weapons of mass destruction attacked the nation.
- Governor Bob Holden established the Missouri Office of Homeland Security on September 26, 2001.
- The Homeland Security Advisory System was established on March 12, 2002. As of September 2003, the nation has been at the HIGH level of alert four times.
- The United States Department of Homeland Security was established on March 1, 2003.

Missouri communities are working together within the nine designated homeland security regions, planning for and achieving improved capabilities to detect, deter and prevent terrorism and to respond and recover from disasters of all origins. Yet there is still much to do. Missouri will receive over \$100 million in federal funds for homeland security from the FY 2002 and 2003 federal budgets (See Appendix 1). These funds will be used primarily for improving the capabilities of emergency responders and reducing vulnerabilities to bioterrorism. By December 31, 2003 Missouri will produce a regionalized and statewide needs assessment and strategic plan important to the development of federal funding for Missouri for FY 2004 and beyond. It is important that people and governments across Missouri participate in this effort.

THE CHALLENGES INHERENT IN HOMELAND SECURITY

Homeland security involves multiple actors to include government at all levels, non-governmental organizations, private entities and citizens, all interdependent, and all very important. It is still new and it is very complex. It isn't a challenge that will disappear tomorrow.

Americans are challenged to transform our perspectives and understanding regarding both the need for and the means of achieving security for our families, our communities and the nation without sacrificing our liberties.

- How to manage the complexity?
- How to transform organizational cultures?
- How to create more functional relationships?
- How to better share and achieve synergies?
- How to measure readiness?

TERRORISTS SEEK WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)

"One fact dominates all homeland security threat assessments: terrorists are strategic actors. They choose their targets deliberately based on the weakness they observe in our defenses and our preparedness. We must defend ourselves against a wide range of means and methods of attack. Our enemies are working to obtain chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons for the purpose of wreaking unprecedented damage on America."

- The National Strategy for Homeland Security, June 2002, page Vii,

It is difficult to predict when, where, or how terrorists will strike. If armed with WMD the effects of terrorism can be devastating to our economy and perhaps stress the very fabric of our society. We must defend against the low probability but serious consequence of WMD in the hands of terrorists. Perfect security doesn't exist. The nation must do its best to prevent attacks as well as prepare to respond and to recover should this become necessary.

Terrorists seek to drive a wedge between Americans and their government. They desire to shock Americans into acting as a lever against our government. Future attacks may be attempted and these may present serious consequences to the economy and will seek to damage American's confidence in the institutions that protect us.

Our enemies have demonstrated a high degree of patience and a willingness to take the "long view." The availability over the long term of WMD is problematic for the United States because of the rampant transfer of high technology and advancements in biology and other

sciences. We must be prepared to sustain our efforts over the long term.

MISSOURI HOMELAND SECURITY

Governor Bob Holden seeks to **work with federal and local partners, neighboring states and the private sector** to increase capabilities statewide to **detect, deter and prevent terrorist activity** and prepare to effectively and rapidly **respond and recover from disasters of every kind**.

Homeland Security Mission Areas

While the National Strategy for Homeland Security identifies six critical mission areas, it is appropriate at the state and local level to focus on four broad mission areas. We seek to increase the capabilities required to detect, deter, and prevent terrorism and to respond and recover from any cause of disaster in each of these four broad mission areas.

Health and Well Being – This is about the ability to protect and preserve the health and well being of Missourians against chemical, biological or radiological threats targeting humans, animals, crops, or water. We strive to promote the ability of Missourians to cope during periods of stress and uncertainty, to develop and preserve their confidence. We must educate our public and create a role for the citizen. The readiness of citizens, alert, aware and empowered is critical to our defense as a free nation. Federal bioterrorism funds are available from HHS to spend in this mission area.

Borders and Transportation – This mission area is probably best defined by the following: “To promote the efficient and reliable flow of people, goods, and services across our borders and across our nation, while preventing terrorists from using transportation conveyances or systems to deliver implements of destruction.” – National Security Strategy for Homeland Security, Page viii. No federal funds are available to spend in this mission area.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Asset Protection - Missouri depends upon critical infrastructure. The economy and defense of the nation is in part dependent upon Missouri infrastructure and the physical and cyber protection of its key assets. A significant

percentage of these key assets are owned and operated by the private sector. Working with the private sector and with federal and local governments we must find effective, efficient and affordable means to share information and to reduce vulnerabilities. Some state funds have been appropriated for this mission area, to date there are no federal funds for this area.

Capabilities of Emergency Responders - The ability of the federal government to interdict and to defeat our nation's enemies overseas is crucial to the War On Terrorism but make no mistake about it, the safety and security of Missouri's citizens is in the hands of Missouri law enforcement, Missouri fire fighters, Missouri's medical, veterinary and public health professionals, our emergency medical responders, HAZMAT teams, and those in public works across the state. The capability to detect, deter and prevent terrorism depends on the tools that local law enforcement can employ to work with the community and with state and federal law enforcement agencies to detect, deter and to prevent terrorist activity in our neighborhoods. Missouri has or will receive approximately \$59 million for this mission area. The following is a partial list of challenges:

- While preserving citizen's rights and liberties we must provide law enforcement the information gathering and analytic tools they need to protect us.
- How to provide for interoperable communications to allow for the management of complex emergencies.
- Plan regionally and ensure mutual aid agreements are in place and exercised.
- Conduct regional exercises that involve non-traditional stakeholders from across the community.
- Continue to invest in the provision and maintenance of detection and decontamination equipment and the training this equipment requires.
- Train citizen volunteers in Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to assist emergency responders when needed and to expand upon the network of Citizens Corps Councils across the state.
- Work with the media to facilitate the communication of alerts and potentially lifesaving messages without engendering panic.

- Plan for mental health challenges and to provide for the needs of special populations.

THE MISSOURI SECURITY COUNCIL

On September 11, 2002 Governor Bob Holden created by executive order the Missouri Security Council and created the position of director of homeland security. The Council is chaired by the governor and, in his absence, chaired by the director. This is an interagency process designed to address Missouri's homeland security challenges and to make recommendations to the governor. The Council meets at least quarterly and the Department of Health and Senior Services provides administrative support for the Council. Meetings are open to the public. There are currently no standing committees. There are ten interim committees. These include the following:

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Department/Agency Lead</i>
Intelligence and Warnings	Missouri State Highway Patrol
Communications	Missouri State Highway Patrol
Business Continuity	Office of Information Technology
Continuity of Critical Sectors	Public Service Commission
Education	Office of Homeland Security
Cyber Security	Office of Homeland Security
Mutual Assistance	State Emergency Management Agency
Planning, Exercises and Regionalization	State Emergency Management Agency
Homeland Security Advisory System	Office of Homeland Security
Emergency Responders	Office of Homeland Security

The purposes, goals and objectives are at Appendix 3.

Longer term goals - areas where improvements are needed

- Employ local law enforcement more effectively to counter terrorism – the training, tools and processes that provide the effective and appropriate use of local law enforcement for the bottom up development of information to detect, deter and prevent terrorism.

- Develop a homeland security network of networks in selected regions of Missouri – homeland security requires a high degree of networking for collaborative activity and for sharing information and alerts among and between leaders and stakeholders of multiple disciplines and interests.
- Interoperable communications for emergency responders – develop an achievable statewide vision and plan that provides for the communications interoperability necessary to manage complex emergencies regardless of the cause.
- Adequate medical care for mass casualties – improve upon the regional capacity to provide for mass casualties in a timely fashion to include the provision of mutual aid between regions or neighboring states.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – continue to provide PPE and training for emergency responders, and sustain this capability over the long run.
- Rapid detection, recognition and communication of the presence of biologic pathogens, chemical toxins and radiation – if we can develop and deploy a rapid and reliable detection network for the listed WMD we go a long way to deter the use of these WMD against humans, animals, crops and our water.
- Critical infrastructure protection – Continue the development of the Critical Asset Protection Plan (CAPP).

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY INITIATIVES

The Missouri Office of Homeland Security, with the cooperation of other state departments and agencies, is working the following initiatives:

Missouri Information Sharing Center – This would create and federally fund a center that would assist local law enforcement to use community oriented policing with a counter terrorism lens to work with their communities in an effort to “collect the dots” in support of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice’s Terrorist Threat Integration Center. The development of criminal intelligence products for local law enforcement use would also be a prime mission for the Center. The Center would be administered by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and governed by a board of

stakeholders from various organizations, federal, state and local. The Center would involve other departments of state government and the owner/operators of Missouri's critical infrastructure and key assets. It would provide for state of the art information integration, and provide participating law enforcement agencies with quick turnaround assessments designed to assist the officer on site, analytic products designed to help agencies identify and understand trends, open source intelligence analysis, liaison with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Forces and oversee training for local law enforcement. It would not be involved with the creation of or execution of covert intelligence operations. The Missouri State Highway Patrol is cooperating in this effort.

Statewide Communications Technical Assistance – This initiative seeks to obtain federal funding from the Office of Domestic Preparedness for the development of a statewide communications interoperability study and strategy. The purpose is to understand current capabilities and shortfalls, communications options and alternatives and how best to bring the numerous stakeholders together in a strategy to achieve the communication capabilities needed to manage complex emergencies anywhere in the state as well as to upgrade the communications capabilities of state departments and agencies. The Missouri State Highway Patrol and the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) are cooperating in this effort.

Interstate Meetings – To promote interstate cooperation with neighboring states to be better prepared to coordinate, communicate and assist each other in the case of bioterrorism or other catastrophic terrorist event. The Department of Health and Senior Services is leading this effort.

University of Missouri System and Los Alamos National Lab Critical Infrastructure Model Assessment – This is an examination of interdependencies and the potential for cascading effects from a failure of utility or critical service to understand the potential consequences and to devise mitigation strategies to avoid or dampen these consequences. The Missouri Office of Homeland Security is working with UMS and LANL as well as utility companies in the Saint Louis region to obtain the data for the LANL developed model.

Citizen Corps – To provide citizens the opportunity to become involved. Missouri is participating and helping communities to create

Citizen Corps Councils, Citizen Corps programs and to fund Community Emergency Response Training. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is leading this effort.

National Emergency Management Association (NEMA)

Homeland Security Committee – The Missouri Office of Homeland Security participates as a co-chair on the NEMA Homeland Security Information Assurance and Infrastructure Protection Committee.

Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture – The Missouri Office of Homeland Security, along with the Missouri Department of Agriculture and the State Emergency Management Agency are representing Missouri in a 8 state consortium examining strategies to build response capabilities to the threat of agricultural terrorism.

APPENDIX 1 - CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TO MISSOURI HOMELAND SECURITY

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FY-99 Department of Justice (DOJ) First Responder Grant \$1,044,000--Closed Out

FY-00 and FY-01 First Responder Grant Program-- \$2,818,075—All Equipment either purchased, on order or out on the bidding process.

FY-02 Office of Domestic Preparedness First Responder Grant Program—

- + \$5,658,000—Equipment (100% of the State Level Equipment on order) Remainder sub-granted to 23 Jurisdictions, approximately 50% executed.

- + \$270,000—Exercises, State level exercise conducted, the remainder distributed to the jurisdictions that sponsor a Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT).

- +151,000—for program administration.

FY-02 FEMA Terrorism Supplemental

- + \$486,954---State Emergency Operations Plan Update(Final Draft delivered)

- + \$1,460,682—Local Emergency Operations Plan Update (159 jurisdictions in progress)

- + \$50,000---EOC Assessment completed on State EOC, Alternate EOC and 5 Jurisdictional EOCs. Completed.

- + \$76,749—Citizen's Corps (21 Jurisdictions Funded) Closed.

- + \$326,176—Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) 53 Jurisdictions funded. Closed. Additional funds in FY-03 to fund 66 jurisdictions. Applications submitted.

- +EOC Upgrade Phase II—State EOC submitted and awarded \$498,000,a 25% match will be required; 12 other jurisdictions submitted, no decision yet.

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) Part I-- \$10,834,000

- + \$7,603,000—Emergency Responder Equipment, Awarded in May '03; 80% sub-granted to jurisdictions in June '03. Currently have executed 5% of the equipment purchases.

- + \$1,900,000---Exercises, Request for Proposals in the preparation stage.

+ \$570,000---Training, Contracts being signed for Direct Delivery.

+ \$760,000—Planning/Administration; primarily for the development of the updated State Homeland Security Assessment Program. Status: Contractor selected and workshops conducted in St. Louis and Kansas City Urban Area Security Initiative regions. Additional workshops scheduled for the remainder of the Regions for the 2nd week of October.

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) Part II--
\$28,697,000

+ \$3,711,220---Critical Infrastructure Protection Program; \$200k executed.

+ \$24,871,000---First Responder Preparedness Program.

\$24,124,870---Emergency Responder Equipment Program—LEA Ensemble contracted and being delivered. Just starting to execute.

\$849,296---Training; added to the Part I funds to contract local community colleges and universities to conduct the training.

\$860,910—Planning and Administration

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Part II Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

+ \$9,850,000---St. Louis Metro Area—Includes St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, Franklin County, and Jefferson County. Illinois Counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Madison. Just starting.

+ \$9,690,000---Kansas City Metro Area—Includes Kansas City, Jackson County, Clay County, Cass County, Platte County, Ray County. Kansas Counties: Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson. Just Starting and will be administered by the Mid-America Regional council,

The State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program (SHSA)--This process is just beginning. The contractor is *Tetra Tech Corporation*. The process has started in the Regions A1 and C1, with workshops and the compilation of data. The process for the rest of the state was conducted Oct 7-9. The data provided will be used to identify our capabilities and develop our needs for the future. In addition, an agricultural assessment will also be conducted. Any Homeland Security grant funding that the State and jurisdictions receive in the FY-04 grant process is tied to this assessment process. Completion date to ODP for the State Strategy and Assessment process is December 31, 2003.

State Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (SHSEEP). This program is funded through the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) and provided to the State of Missouri under the ODP Technical Assistance Program. The contractor is *Titan Corporation*. The same 159 jurisdictions that are updating their LEOPs with the planning process have received the survey paperwork from the contractor. The focus of this assessment is to review our WMD/Terrorism Exercise Program and to develop a recommended plan to conduct exercises using grant funds the state received in conjunction with the Fiscal Year '03 grant program. In addition, the direction recommended will be included as part of the SHSA assessment program mentioned in the 1st paragraph.

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

I. Significant Changes or Accomplishments Since September 11, 2001

- Six additional officers to include an anti-terrorism mission expanded the Patrol's Division of Drug and Crime Control, Organized Crime Unit. Four investigators have been assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Forces in St. Louis and Kansas City. Two officers have been assigned to current domestic terrorism investigations.
- Counter-Terrorism officers were designated from the uniformed ranks in the 114 zones across Missouri. These officers collect intelligence and provide input on the critical assets that exist within their geographic area.
- Terrorism bulletins and intelligence bulletins are being distributed via e-mail to all counter-terrorism officers. The counter-terrorism officers are providing secondary distribution of these bulletins to county and city police, as well as first responders and selected civilian authorities.
- The Patrol participated in the creation of the Critical Asset Protection plans for Missouri.
- The Heartland Enforcement Against Terrorism (HEAT) database was created to store information and intelligence related to suspicious activity and critical assets.
- The Missouri Statewide Police Intelligence Network (MoSPIN) has been expanded and made available to many city and county police agencies. There are currently 121 Missouri agencies participating in MoSPIN. Two additional full-time employees have been employed to help coordinate MoSPIN since September 11, 2001.
- Four investigators have attended the state and local Anti-Terrorism Train the Trainer School and are actively

providing anti-terrorism training for state and local agencies, as well as various private groups.

- The Patrol's Organized Crime Unit actively participates in the U. S. Attorney sponsored Anti-Terrorism Task Force (ATTF) meetings.
- The Patrol's Organized Crime Unit and the FBI co-hosts the Midwest Anti-Terrorism Working Group. This operational group coordinates efforts to assure a coordinated law enforcement response to terrorism investigations and intelligence.
- The Patrol is involved in the development of the Gateway Information Sharing Initiative (GISI). This data warehousing system coordinates the sharing of information between the major St. Louis Police agencies, FBI, Illinois State Police, and Missouri State Highway Patrol.
- The Patrol was instrumental in the formation of the newly created Heartland of America Computer Forensics Laboratory in Kansas City. This laboratory will examine evidence obtained from computers relating to any type of cyber-crime, including terrorism. This lab is under the supervision of the FBI.
- The Patrol's Special Emergency Response Teams (SERT) have coordinated and trained with the Missouri National Guard's Civil Support Team.
- The Patrol has participated in numerous tabletop exercises regarding weapons of mass destruction and terrorism response.
- All Patrol members have been trained for emergency response to weapons of mass destruction, as well as receiving training on domestic terrorism and international terrorism.
- The Patrol has updated its response plans to include the Terror Threat Alert System and required response. This plan has been activated each time the terror alert increases.

- The Patrol is assisting in the development of a web page entitled, "ready.missouri.gov". The page will be linked to other web pages, allowing easy public access.
- The Patrol, in cooperation with the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC), designated a State Police radio channel as the Missouri Tactical Channel (MTAC). Utilization of this channel, through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Patrol, will allow Public Safety agencies from all disciplines to access this common channel for inter-operable communications in times of emergency.
- The Patrol assisted in the development of the Alert Missouri System. This multi-functional system has as one of its missions, handling homeland security alerts. Through the cooperation of the Missouri Broadcasters Association, Patrol communications centers play a critical role in enhancing the Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS delivers emergency messages to the public utilizing commercial television and radio stations.
- The Patrol Computer Aided Dispatch system has been enhanced to track "Calls for Service" that may relate to terrorism. The system is scanned each morning to determine if any such calls were documented the previous day. When detected, the information from the report is forwarded to the Patrol's Division of Drug and Crime Control, as intelligence data, to be disseminated per their procedures.
- The Patrol has sought grant funding to purchase several interoperable communications switches (ACU1000) for deployment during multi-jurisdictional/discipline emergencies. Utilization of this equipment will allow responders from a variety of disciplines to communicate in real time at the scene of working emergencies. Lack of interoperable communications was cited as one of the most difficult problems during the 911 attacks in New York, Washington, DC, and Pennsylvania.

- The Patrol has sought grant funding to purchase available communications towers to begin the development of a Public Safety Communications System backbone. A dedicated Public Safety Communications System is essential to the deployment of advanced communications capabilities in the State of Missouri. We feel this acquisition is an excellent starting point if such a system is to become a reality.

II. Possible Legislative Proposals

- Propose a change in Section 302.181, RSMo, which would remove the authorization to obtain a driver's license or identification card without a picture.
- Section 571.150, RSMo, could expand the crime of possession of armor piercing ammunition during the commission of a crime to include ammunition capable of penetrating police body armor.
- Change Section 43.530, RSMo, to provide more timely and efficient background checks by asking for an increase in fees. This would enhance technology and result in better service.

III. Additional Needs

- Funding for at least two analysts to provide predictive analysis. Funding for a Statewide Intelligence Watch Center for monitoring of activity and predictive analysis would be optimal.
- Recent budget cuts have eliminated five Division of Drug and Crime Control investigator positions, including one anti-terrorism investigator. These positions need to be restored and enhanced, considering the current threat environment.
- The State should consider taking the first steps toward establishment of a Statewide Communications system.

Note - Other needs associated with Homeland Security issues will be submitted through normal channels via Decision Item Requests and Grants.

- Legislative proposals will also be forwarded through the appropriate channels.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Director

An emergency response team has been formed in the Missouri Department of Agriculture to respond to emergency situations that involve any phase of agriculture. Division Directors will be primary points of contact for any emergency alert and will immediately inform the department director. Each division director has two alternate staff members who are points of contact that can be reached with a 24-hour contact number.

Animal Health Division

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Britain in early 2001 prompted the Missouri Department of Agriculture to increase awareness of members of the agricultural community and plan for prevention and control of an animal disease emergency. We worked with the State Emergency Management Agency in preparing an annex to the state emergency management plan dealing with animal disease emergency management, including agroterrorism.

With the threat of bioterrorism to our agricultural community (agroterrorism), the Missouri Department of Agriculture has taken several steps to increase awareness of members of the agricultural community and prepare for an animal disease emergency.

- We have increased awareness of veterinarians, livestock associations, other state and federal agencies, and livestock producers to the threat of agroterrorism. Since producers and practicing veterinarians are the first line of defense against agroterrorism, they have received training to enhance their awareness of signs that may indicate an intentionally introduced foreign animal disease in the livestock population.
- A protocol (based on Foot and Mouth Disease) for handling foreign animal diseases or other animal disease emergencies was prepared and distributed to practicing veterinarians. The protocol included response to an intentional introduction of animal disease (agroterrorism) or a natural introduction of disease into the livestock population
- Information on Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, and other foreign animal diseases has been sent to practicing

veterinarians throughout the state to increase their diagnostic awareness for these diseases. Since animals are excellent sentinels for many diseases, including zoonotic diseases, early diagnosis by the veterinarian may be the first indication of an act of bioterrorism in our state or country.

- We have coordinated with state and federal agencies (SEMA; Missouri Department of Health; University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine; Missouri Milk Board; USDA, APHIS, VS; FSIS; and FDA) on the prevention of and response to agricultural bioterrorism and containment of a foreign animal disease in the livestock industry.
- We are training veterinarians in animal emergency management procedures, increasing the awareness of our partners in the livestock/poultry industries in response and control of emergency animal diseases, and purchasing emergency units to respond immediately to animal disease emergencies with funds we received from the National Animal Health Emergency Management System.

Future plans include continuation of efforts to contain and eliminate a threat from an act of agroterrorism.

- Development of a secure database containing information about the permanent identification of domestic animals going through livestock markets in our state. The system will collect and maintain data on animals from birth to slaughter and will allow us to enhance our ability to trace potentially infected animals or animal products.
- We are developing a GIS animal tracing and mapping program and training our animal health personnel in the use of the program.
- We are training our field veterinarians to conduct foreign animal disease investigations, use the incident command system for command and control, and refine techniques to increase sample collections for surveillance for foreign animal diseases.
- Our state food inspectors are being trained to take diagnostic samples at our state inspected meat processing plants to serve as “early warning” surveillance for disease.
- Our diagnostic laboratories will be upgraded to improve our ability to trace infected animals or contaminated animal products.
- We have purchased trailers with supplies, emergency equipment, emergency corrals, and a working chute in each veterinary district. These units will be used for responding to

animal disease emergencies and for training practicing veterinarians in emergency animal disease management.

To evaluate our emergency response plan and test the use of our emergency equipment, we will plan and conduct an animal disease emergency exercise each year.

These actions we are taking for combating an agroterrorism threat are in line with the priorities that should be set for dealing with these threats to the livestock industry. These include (1) Monitor disease patterns (local or international) (2) Know the threat and means of spread (3) Educate veterinarians, producers and industry leaders (4) Monitor health of herds (5) Plan ahead (federal, state, local, and producer) and (6) Obtain good laboratory support.

Plant Industries Division

The Bureau of Plant Pest Control utilized funding through USDA-APHIS-PPQ via Homeland Security to purchase equipment (microscopes, handheld computers, GPS, digital cameras) that will improve and enhance our ability to respond to plant pest emergencies in the state of Missouri. Response time, data collection, diagnostic capabilities, etc., will be improved through the use of this equipment.

Even though the threat of agricultural bioterrorism is real, we want to instill confidence in our citizens – not panic. We can instill that confidence by showing that we are prepared for the threat, which we hope never will happen!

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

Currently DHSS is doing the following:

- The Emergency Response/Terrorism Unit was established at DHSS in May 2000. Since that time the Unit has grown into the Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism (CERT). CERT is responsible for coordinating regional and state planning for public health emergencies and natural disasters, including biological, chemical and nuclear terrorism. Through partnerships with hospitals and other health care organizations, local entities including government and law enforcement agencies, and other partners, the Center works to assure systems are in place to protect the health of Missourians during a public health emergency. Under CERT are the following activities:
 - Management of the CDC Bioterrorism Preparedness Grant and the Hospital Preparedness Bioterrorism Grant.
 - Expansion of public health emergencies activities and staff through the grants including 48 new FTE at the state level for epidemiology specialists, GIS administrator, Department Situation Room (DSR) staff, regional response planners, Public Health Epidemiologists, information technology specialists, and support.
 - Establish the DSR and staff 24/7. There will no longer be a duty officer. All public health emergency calls will be handled by the DSR trained staff 24/7.
 - Contract for 60 new staff at the regional level through the local public health agencies (LPHA). Staff includes 33 regional response planners and 27 epidemiology specialists.
 - Expand National Pharmaceutical Stockpile planning for the State of Missouri. Currently working with LPHAs to identify distribution sites and put plans in place.
 - Responsible for the development of nine regional plans and the statewide plan for DHSS.
 - Responsible for annual exercises for each of the nine regions, as well as the DHSS and the statewide exercise on public health emergencies.

- Established an alternate DHSS communication system through satellite phones and data connections. DHSS satellite phones are in the same "talk group" as SEMA and will be used to contact SEMA as well as others during an event.
- Management of the DHSS Mobile Command Center. The MCC may be used as an alternate DSR site or may be taken to the disaster site. The MCC will serve as DHSS' command and will be shared with the local public health agencies affected. The MCC has GIS, e-mail, and satellite capabilities.
- Works closely with the FBI and has a person on staff with top-secret clearance.
- Monitors hospital status constant basis through the web based program EMSysystem. This system is real time through which hospitals report diversion status, number of hospital beds available and can post important messages concerning their emergency departments. The EMSysystem is also a way to communicate with all hospitals immediately during an event or to disseminate critical information.
- Activate and maintained a High Alert Surveillance System (HASS). HASS was developed and activated after the anthrax event in the fall and has been expanded and continues to be strengthened and is in operation.
- Developed and maintain educational and training for public health professionals including, risk communication, advanced bioterrorism epidemiology, bioterrorism planning, school health nurses bioterrorism planning and agent identification, public health law for public health administrators and legal advisors, etc.
- DHSS is committed to providing needed health/risk information to the public and key partners during a terrorism event, as well as preparing key state and local leaders and educating the general public before an emergency occurs. Critical to the public health mission of reducing morbidity and mortality is the well-informed, educated public willing to participate in their own defense. Current activities include: Homeland Security newsletter, distribution of pamphlets at the state fair encouraging self preparedness and family plans, development of public messages in several languages, and working with DESE

and the Center for Safe School to develop curricula for schools.

- Needs assessments were conducted this year and will be conducted every year with the base data gathered. The needs assessments include planning, surveillance, epidemiology, community education, physician needs, hospitals, and public health professionals education and training needs.
- Immediately after the anthrax threats in October 2001 the Division for Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention a team was formed which included physicians, epidemiology specialists, environmental health specialists, industrial hygienist and a veterinarian was pulled together to answer the many incoming calls. The system developed into the realization for the need to have a nurse or physician available to the duty officer of DHSS at all times. The duty officer now has 24/7 access to a nurse incase a public health emergency occurs.
- The director's office established a coordination point for all communications, notifications and updates related to emergency response and terrorism issues. Information can be e-mailed by any DHSS employee to the Departmental Response Management System (DRMS). This system is centralized and the information coming into the DRMS e-mail system will be handled by CERT. The e-mail address is monitored 24/7.
- The Health Alert system is an integral part of communication with local public health agencies, physicians, law enforcement, and others as needed. The system has been refined and continues to be a source of information for all public health emergencies. Health Alerts are developed by DHSS staff from CDC information and protocols and then is put into format for distribution to local public health agencies, physicians, local law enforcement, hospitals, other state departments, and others as needed.
- Strengthened the GIS system within DHSS. The Department's GIS unit is ready to implement the initial phase of MERGIS (Missouri Emergency Response GIS). MERGIS provides support for identification, planning, preparedness, response, risk analysis and mitigation of any emergency response event. The system will be both deployable on-site to an event and available to DHSS managers for decision support as an Intranet application.

Appropriate security measures are in place to ensure limited access to sensitive materials.

- Provides secure Internet connections with all 114 local public health agencies. The secure connection is used to communicate sensitive information including CDC Health Alerts.
- Increased epidemiology capacity in DHSS by hiring additional senior epidemiologist and medical epidemiologist. The new capacity is used to analyze data and help determine outbreaks, either natural or deliberate, earlier.
- Increased lab capabilities for biological agents by adding staff and equipment.
- Increased local capacity by placing 27 epidemiologists, 33 planners, and 4 public information officers at the local level.
- Increased local capacity by contracting with local public agencies to buy computers, software, and 24/7 access (i.e. cellular phones, answering service, etc.).

In the next year DHSS will do the following:

- Establish a workgroup for special populations including seniors and children to determine planning tactics for these groups during a biological or chemical attack.
- Add planners through the Missouri Hospital Association to assist hospitals in planning for biological events and to encourage participation in state and local exercises.
- Exercise annually the nine regional plans, the DHSS plan, and participate in the SEMA statewide plan. Exercise a DSR team on a monthly basis. Exercise the SNS plan in Kansas City by requesting the CDC practice SNS and exercising DHSS receiving site, local dispensing sites, hospitals, and local public health agencies.
- Add laboratory capacity for clinical chemical testing by adding staff and equipment.
- Connect acute care hospitals to MOREnet, which is a fiber optics system that can be used for e-mail, telemedicine, and video conferencing.
- Provide Emergency Notification System (ENS) to the DHSS staff and local public health agencies. The ENS is a system that uses cellular phones, pagers, and e-mail to notify individuals of an event and gives instructions to where they should go for further information.

- Add capacity at the state level for nuclear and chemical events by adding staff and equipment.
- Establish an agreement with UMC for immediate medical advice during an event.
- Work with SMSU to develop an accreditation program for public health professionals including leadership in a crisis and decision-making.
- Increase local capacity by adding two epidemiologists, 3 public information officers, and three trainers. This will be in addition to the capacity added in the current year.
- Increase local capacity by contracting with local public health agencies for equipment to set up an Incident Management System (IMS) and by providing travel dollars in order for local staff to attend training for public health emergencies including terrorism.
- Add capacity at the local level by offering hospitals bids to become a Level 3 hospital in an event, i.e. they will become the hospital that will take patients that may have been exposed to a terrorist agent.
- Add capacity for all acute care hospitals to become a Level 1 hospital by providing funds to purchase personal protective equipment.
- Assist in developing a mental health plan for events by providing staff to the Department of Mental Health and serving on advisory committees.
- Increase local capacity by adding a Missouri DMAT team in Springfield.
- Develop, through a contract with the Board of Nursing, a database that will be available to determine professional licensing in good standing. These professionals will volunteer to be contacted during an event.
- Training and education developed for physicians.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

During the last year, the Missouri Department of Mental Health has accomplished the following activities to better prepare for mental health response to disaster or terrorism events:

- Developed a funded grant proposal to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) to conduct all-hazards mental health planning activities from June, 2002 through May, 2004
- Sent representatives to a national conference (at federal expense) related to SAMHSA's mental health all-hazards planning initiative
- Participated in Missouri Security Council, Deputies group, and assigned committees including emergency responders, education, communications, mutual assistance, advisory system, and planning, exercise and regionalization
- Conducted small-scale bioterrorism exercises and planning sessions with 28 state-operated DMH facilities and CPS community mental health centers
- Disseminated several hundred risk communication publications to mental health, public health and emergency management professionals
- At DHSS request, participated in development of DHSS CDC/HRSA grant application language related to mental health priority areas
- Participated in DHSS multi-state meetings to address interstate coordination and communication related to emergency response activities
- Made multiple presentations and taped broadcasts regarding mental health consequences in disaster and terrorism at conferences and other forums including mental health providers, school administrators, public health personnel, and voluntary organizations

- Sent DMH staff to training related to mental health response in disaster or terror events, such as CISM, NOVA, risk communication, and SEMA courses
- Sponsored Incident Command System training for DMH staff
- Trained DMH staff to conduct necessary activities to claim FEMA public assistance dollars when eligible expenses or damages are incurred by DMH during a federally declared disaster event
- Established disaster mental health webpage on DMH website that includes links to mental health related materials for parents, teachers, mental health professionals, disability groups, and the faith community
- Developed, presented and recorded training for crisis counselors in southwest Missouri based on FEMA model as part of recovery from May severe storms that can be used for future disaster or terrorist events
- Scheduled anti-terrorism briefing by National Guard for September, 2003
- Provided DMH representation on Missouri's Information Technology Advisory Board (ITAB) and its Technical Architecture subcommittees to participate in development of standards for business and IT continuity
- Drafted DMH continuity plans consistent with ITAB standards and HIPAA requirements
- Initiated dialogue with St. Louis University School of Public Health regarding joint training activities to prepare mental health professionals for response in a terror event

MISSOURI WATER PATROL

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Water Patrol Officers worked over 9,000 hours of security at state facilities in Jefferson City. In addition, security patrols have been ongoing at the state's hydroelectric dams and at major bridge structures in the St. Louis/Kansas City area. The Water Patrol has created policy to address the threat of terrorism. An ongoing dialog has been established with local, state, federal, and private entities with the goal of identifying potential terrorist threats and providing a planned, coordinated response. Our goal is to utilize the resources of the Water Patrol to provide a safe, secure environment for Missouri citizens and visitors.

MSWP is acting as the lead state agency to address public safety concerns related to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial re-enactment. Because of the national significance of this event, there are special security considerations that must be identified. The Water Patrol and the Highway Patrol are working with local law enforcement agencies to evaluate security needs at specific events. The operations plan will bring together local, state, and federal resources to identify what terrorist threat exists, if any, in regard to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. The most "high profile" events are scheduled in the greater metropolitan areas of St. Louis, St. Charles and Kansas City.

Captain Hans Huenink is a member of the Missouri Security Council Emergency Responders Committee which is setting standards for training and equipment for emergency responders (fire service, law enforcement, hospitals, transportation, etc.) to deal with weapons of mass destruction and hazardous materials incidents.

Updates and Activities

- MSWP has reinforced existing communications with the U.S. Coast Guard to enhance security measures at the St. Louis Port and at Kansas City.
- MSWP has established ongoing communications with federal and private entities regarding security at hydroelectric dams in the state.
- MSWP has revised and updated policies related to continuity of service and emergency responses to disasters and terrorist events.

- MSWP has participated in exercises and simulated disasters/terrorist events involving failure of Bagnell Dam on Lake of the Ozarks.
- MSWP has participated in disaster/terrorist event exercises on the Mississippi River and Wappapello Lake involving simulated major chemical spills.
- MSWP has identified critical infrastructure along or over our state's waterways that could be potential targets (bridges, hydroelectric dams, water supplies, and commercial river ports).
- MSWP has responded to calls based on unverified intelligence information from federal and state law enforcement concerning bridges in St. Louis and Kansas City.
- MSWP has assisted with security missions during dignitary visits.
- MSWP has sought and received grant funding for underwater sonar, remote underwater cameras and communications to enhance our readiness for specific response to terrorism events.
- MSWP has upgraded its computer aided dispatch system to track calls specific to security and terrorism.

Training

- Five Water Patrol Officers have attended Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-Technical Emergency Response Training. Four more officers are scheduled to attend this training in November and December. Sixteen officers are scheduled to attend WMD - Incident Command Training in November and December in Alabama, and 11 of those 16 will then attend WMD-Hands on Training immediately thereafter. All of this training is held at Office of Homeland Security-Center for Domestic Preparedness in Anniston, Alabama, and is paid by the federal government.

Additional Needs

- Two officer positions were cut from the Water Patrol's core budget in FY-03. The Water Patrol was already understaffed prior to the cuts. These positions need to be restored and additional officers authorized.
- Seek funding to obtain two large patrol vessels and associated equipment capable of sustaining patrol officers 24/7 under all weather conditions. Funding for these items has been requested through SEMA and the Office of Homeland Defense. Approval has not been granted to date.
- Establish a more uniform statewide communications system.

- Presently organizing marine emergency response team of diver qualified personnel capable of responding to a terrorist action involving a tow, barge or cruise vessel. However, grant funds are being sought to provide necessary support for training, equipment, and personnel.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The following summary of actions taken by the Missouri Department of Transportation to deter, mitigate, and respond to terrorism against the state's transportation infrastructure over the past twelve months.

- MoDOT received funding from SEMA through a homeland security grant to procure and put into operation communications equipment designed to enhance interoperability between different voice/radio means internally and externally. This equipment is currently functional to the extent our present communications assets allow and capable of working with our future communication needs.
- MoDOT developed a communications plan to identify, prioritize, and estimate our present and future voice/radio/data needs so we can effectively transfer information under normal work conditions and in times of an emergency. This plan will be our guide for system enhancements as funding becomes available.
- MoDOT developed security roles and responsibilities for the individual functional units within the department to ensure accountability and eliminate confusion.
- MoDOT fully brought on-line the real-time video and dynamic messaging components of the intelligent transportation system in Saint Louis. These components have the capability of being used for surveillance and warning prior to and during an emergency. A like system in Kansas City is still in the construction phase and should be brought on-line within the next year.
- MoDOT created a Statewide Operations Center at our Saint Mary's facility to handle voice/radio communications between the General Headquarters and our district offices, other state agencies, and independent operators.
- MoDOT initiated a security vulnerability assessment study of state-owned bridges to identify the critical structures, assess their vulnerability to a terrorism event and the consequences of such an event, identify potential countermeasures, estimate their cost, and review operation plans.

- MoDOT provided information to our district offices of measures they could implement immediately to improve the security of state-owned bridges within their jurisdiction.
- MoDOT developed a policy on the disclosure of security sensitive documents, like bridge plans, to reduce the possibility of suspicious persons obtaining them.
- MoDOT, in cooperation with representatives of the Federal Highway Administration, reviewed the Gateway Transportation Center, a planned multi-modal transportation hub in Saint Louis, security plan.
- MoDOT disseminated copies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency document entitled 'Are You Ready' to our district and functional unit offices.
- MoDOT hosted a workshop on transportation security at the Mississippi Valley section of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials conference.
- MoDOT is replacing our mobile and fixed radio assets to comply with Federal Communications Commission mandates to narrow frequency bandwidths. This effort will provide our personnel with more reliable communications equipment due to technological gains in and reduction in age of the components.
- MoDOT is establishing a statewide 511 system. This customer-driven service will provide the public with access to travel information. Thereby, making their trips safer and quicker while alleviating congestion on the system in areas affected by weather, construction, and incidents.
- MoDOT is implementing an incident management program for the I-70 corridor. This program will establish the operational plans by which we will react in the event of an incident anywhere along the corridor.
- MoDOT is informing district and functional unit offices of changes in the Homeland Security Advisory System level and appropriate measures to put into effect.

- MoDOT is reviewing our policies on parking and leasing of right-of-way under highway structures to safeguard them from accidental or intentional harm.
- MoDOT is hosting a regional workshop on emergency transportation preparedness and response for state and local officials in Saint Louis on October 7-8, 2003. This is the same format as the one held in Kansas City last August.
- MoDOT is hosting a pilot System Security Awareness for Transportation Employees train-the-trainer course later this fall. The outcome of this training is to have field personnel who can identify potential security breaches on and around the highway infrastructure and properly report and handle them.
- MoDOT is scheduling meetings with adjacent state transportation authorities to discuss communication methods and protocols in the event of an emergency.
- MoDOT participated in several statewide and internal tabletop and field exercises to hone our all-hazards response capabilities.
- MoDOT participated in the recent Interstate Bioterrorism meetings hosted by the Department of Health and Social Services.
- MoDOT participated in the State Emergency Operations Plan revision process.
- MoDOT provides representation on all ten of the Missouri Security Panel committees.

Multimodal Operations

Transit Overview

Background

On January 25, 2002, the Transportation Subcommittee of the Missouri Security Panel issued a report making recommendations to minimize the chances of a terrorist being successful in Missouri. In the Public Transportation appendix of that report, three (3) findings and recommendations were made:

1. Finding: Transit Systems in Missouri's largest cities (St. Louis and Kansas City) and medium sized cities (Springfield, Columbia, St. Joseph, Joplin and Jefferson City) operate facilities and vehicles that could be targets of a terrorist attack. Many of those same assets can aid communities in their response to emergency management activities.

Immediate Recommendation: Conduct security assessments at all medium and large sized transit systems. Based on the recommendations of the security assessments, assist transit agencies in developing security plans, assist in acquiring appropriate security technology and assist in developing security training for transit personnel.

2. Finding: Rural public transportation is not a likely target for terrorists. However, the drivers travel statewide every day.

Immediate Recommendation: Provide training to rural transportation employees on suspicious activity to be on the alert for and how to report to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

3. Finding: There are between 1,000 and 1,500 vehicles in the rural transportation system. Immediate Recommendation: SEMA should include these assets in its emergency response planning. They can be used to move people in the event of a catastrophe.

On October 2, 2001, Federal Transit Administrator Jennifer Dorn issued a "Dear Colleague" letter to the transit community concerning transit security. In that letter, the FTA arranged to have professional security experts conduct security assessments of the 100 largest transit systems. The Bi-State Transit System in St. Louis and the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority were included in those federally funded assessments.

Missouri Transit Security Assessment Description

The Missouri Transit Security Assessment Project will address the immediate recommendations for transit security as reported to the Missouri Security Panel. This project will assess and identify security needs in the areas of transit facilities, transit vehicles, operational procedures and transit's role in local emergency response.

This project will produce a report for each transit system visited that describes the security assessment conducted for each transit system with specific recommendations for that transit system. This project will also produce a summary report of all transit agency assessments, providing a summary analysis and recommendations. The summary report will also make general security recommendations for small (rural) transit systems not assessed with a site visit from this project.

More task specific details are provided in the project outline, which is attached.

A total of ten transit systems have been selected for on-site security assessments by this project. Four of those systems represent the medium sized urban transit systems that operate in Springfield, Columbia, Joplin and St. Joseph that were not the subjects of the FTA's "Top 100" security assessment announcement.

The remaining six (6) transit systems selected for on-site assessments represent the larger rural or university transit systems in Missouri. Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield serves 5,000 trips a day with a campus bus system. Dunklin County Transit Services with offices in Malden in the Bootheel of Missouri has 17 vehicles that serve a five (5) county area. Jefftran is the fixed route transit provider that serves the residents of Missouri's state capital in Jefferson City. OATS, Inc. is a large 87 county transit provider with over 300 vehicles and six (6) regional offices throughout the state. On-site assessments will be conducted at each OATS, Inc. regional office as well as their main office in Columbia. Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau has a campus bus service for the student population there. Southeast Missouri Transportation Service, Inc. in Fredericktown has over 70 transit vehicles serving 20 counties.

Project Funding

Funding for this project will come from an existing Federal Transit Administration Section 5313 Statewide Transit Planning Grant that will fund 80% of project cost. The remaining 20% non-federal share will be derived from in-kind project services provided by local transit agencies and MoDOT Transit Section personnel.

Federal small purchase procurement requirements, terms and conditions apply to this grant funded study.

MoDOT Project Contact

The project manager for this study is Steven Billings, Administrator of Transit, Transit Section – Multimodal Operations, Missouri Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 270 – 2217 St. Mary's Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0270. Steve Billings' telephone numbers is (573) 751-2523; FAX number is (573) 526-4709 and his e-mail address is billis1@mail.modot.state.mo.us

Attachment: Transit Security Assessment Project Outline

I. Site Visits – Minimal Assessment Criteria

- A. Facilities: Administrative offices, garages, transfer stations and passenger shelters
 - 1. Access control: design, hardware and procedures for offices and garages,
 - 2. Measures to deter theft and vandalism (facilities, vehicles, utilities, cash),
 - 3. Environmental design issues for improvement of crime prevention,
 - 4. Site selection and placement of passenger shelters,
 - 5. Storage and security of fuels and flammables,
 - 6. Special issues in storage of alternative fuels, if used, for transit vehicles,
 - 7. Backup/emergency power capabilities,
 - 8. Backup communication capabilities,
 - 9. Locally identified transit facility security issues.
- B. Transit Vehicles
 - 1. Storage of transit vehicles when not in use,
 - 2. Primary communication capabilities to/from transit vehicles,
 - 3. On-board vehicle locator capability,
 - 4. On-board vehicle surveillance capability,
 - 5. Items installed that could be used as a weapon, and lost article procedures,
 - 6. Training of local emergency response personnel in extraction procedures,
 - 7. Locally identified vehicle security issues.
- C. Operational Procedures
 - 1. Explosives incident and (bomb) threat management procedures & training,

2. Bus hijacking management procedures and training,
3. Periodic facility security inspection procedures,
4. Criminal background and credit checks of prospective employees,
5. Access control procedures for employees, vendors, customers and visitors,
6. Transit facility evacuation procedures and training,
7. Transit vehicle evacuation procedures and training,
8. Transit security incident reporting, record keeping and analysis,
9. Procedures for securing unattended buses while in passenger service,
10. Procedures for continued transit operations due to loss of fixed facilities,
11. Procedures to protect and secure operational data on computers,
12. Locally identified transit operations procedural issues.

D. Emergency Response – Transit As An Asset

1. How and to what degree is transit incorporated into local emergency plans,
2. Inventory of transit resources at different times/days that can be contributed to local emergency response efforts,
3. Training of emergency personnel in how to drive transit vehicles in hazardous environments,
4. Level of communications capability among transit agency, transit vehicles and emergency response agencies,
5. Level of involvement of transit agency in local emergency exercises,
6. Locally identified transit issues for local emergency response.

II. Reports

- A. Individual report for each transit agency assessed (4 copies each),
1. Description of observations from agency site(s) assessment,
 2. Recommendations for improvements based on findings observed.
 - a. Recommendations from on-site assessed areas:
 - i. Facilities,
 - ii. Transit vehicles,
 - iii. Operations procedures,
 - iv. Transit's role in emergency response,
 - b. Recommendations for improvements in current security plans,
 - c. Recommended appropriate security technology,
 - d. Recommendations of specific security training needs for transit and emergency response personnel.

- B. Summary report from all transit agency assessments (30 copies),

1. Analysis of observations from site assessments,
2. Recommendations for improvements based on findings observed,
3. General security recommendations for small transit systems not assessed, including procedures on how to report suspicious activity to appropriate law enforcement agencies,
4. Recommendations for future studies, model plans, training programs and technology improvements in transit security.

III. List of Missouri Transit Agencies for On-site Security Assessments

- A. Urban Transit Systems
 1. City Utilities – Transit Division - Springfield
 2. Columbia Transit – City of Columbia
 3. Metropolitan Area Paratransit Service – MAPS – Joplin
 4. St. Joseph Transit – City of St. Joseph
- B. Non-urban Transit Systems and University Transit Systems
 1. Southwest Missouri State University – Transit – Springfield
 2. Dunklin County Transit Services, Inc. – Malden
 3. Jefftran – City of Jefferson, Jefferson City
 4. OATS, Inc – Main Office - Columbia
 - a) Mid-Mo Area Office – Columbia,
 - b) Midwest Area Office – Sedalia,
 - c) Northeast Area Office – Shelbyville,
 - d) Northwest Area Office – St. Joseph,
 - e) Southwest Area Office – Springfield,
 - f) West Area Office – Harrisonville
 5. Southeast Missouri State University – Transit – Cape Girardeau
 6. Southeast Missouri Transportation Service, Inc. – Fredericktown

IV. Agencies NOT Assessed Due to Recent FTA/USDOT Assessments

- A. Bi-State Development Agency – Transit Division – St. Louis
- B. Kansas City Area Transportation Authority – Kansas City

Aviation Overview

MoDOT prepared a "Security Guidance for General Aviation Airports" bulletin. This was a four-page bulletin that was submitted to general aviation airports and

discussed such things as: 1. An overview of general aviation security, 2. Airport security measures, 3. Airport security planning and 4. State funding availability for airport security improvements.

A "general aviation airport security questionnaire" was submitted to all public use general aviation airports. Questions related to procedures, operations and facilities were asked.

MoDOT provided all public-use general aviation airports with security signs identifying airport property limits, airport operations areas and airport fueling areas.

The Aviation section is part of an information dissemination program with the Federal Aviation Administration office in Kansas City. If the FAA receives a security bulletin, it is e-mailed to MoDOT and then MoDOT forwards the e-mail out to all private and public general aviation airports in the state.

The Aviation section has funded or is funding some security projects at airports. The projects principally are fencing projects. Airports include the Spirit of St. Louis Airport, Kansas City Downtown Airport and the St. Joe Rosecrans Airport.

Railroad Safety Overview

Homeland Security is a critical part of railroad safety. The Railroad Safety Division of Multimodal Operations partners with Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) on all aspects of railroad safety within the State of Missouri. The recent world events and constant threat of terrorism has our Rail Safety Inspectors and those of the FRA to focus on whatever security vulnerabilities may exist in the railroad system. Under American Association Railroad (AAR) leadership, the rail industry has conducted its own assessment of those risks. The FRA and has retained a contractor to review AAR's work, which will help the FRA and the State agencies decide what action FRA may need to take in this area. In short, we work hand and hand with the FRA on security issues, following the directions that they give us.

In the past year we have reviewed and updated the security plans for Metro in St. Louis (light rail), and inspector worked with the Federal Transit Agency as well as security managers of Metro.

In the area of freight railroads, our inspectors continue to monitor their inspections in accordance with railroad operating rules. As you know, each of the railroads have developed their own security plans, and in accordance with each of those plans we monitor the railroad employees to ensure that we follow those self imposed rules. The greatest change that I have witnessed and endorsed

from our side of the fence is the identification of employees and visitors. We have been vigilant with all three of our different disciplines concerning the enforcement of trespassers.

Ports Overview

In the past year the operating ports have all completed their security assessments and are currently working on security plans to comply with the Coast Guard requirements that were recently issued. We are considering including the 7 operating ports and 2 ferry boats in a grant application for funds in the next round of Homeland Security grants for ports. We feel that a state wide application probably has a better chance of funding than individual ports would have.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Training Attended

October 2002 – Hosted an internal in-service training for all EER Section staff, which covered Homeland Security related issues

January 2003 - Six staff participated in the 40-hour Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings Course offered by the Department of Justice, Office of Domestic Preparedness near Socorro, New Mexico

March 2003 – Six staff participated in the 40-hour WMD-Radiological/Nuclear Response Training offered by the Department of Justice, Office of Domestic Preparedness near Las Vegas, Nevada

Training Provided to Others

September 2002 – Provided WMD related training to the Poplar Bluff, MO fire department.

November 2002 – Provided WMD related training to the Stoddard County area emergency responders.

January 2003 – Assisted EPA with WMD related training given to the Sedalia, MO fire department and Haz-Mat team

February 2003 – Provided Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings – Awareness training to Southeast Missouri first responders at the 1st Annual Agri-Terrorism Conference held at the UM – Delta Center near Caruthersville, MO

Planning

Current - The EER Section Chief serves on Mr. Daniel's Emergency Responder Subcommittee

Current - The MDNR has developed a draft internal Homeland Security Plan based upon the National Homeland Security Advisory System

Current – The EER has a representative that is the Chairperson of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association Spills Group (comprised of 5 states plus various federal and state agencies). Planning efforts underway to protect public water supplies and environmentally sensitive areas through rapid communication

July 2002 - The EER Section updated the Missouri Emergency Response Tracking System database to capture reports or incidents involving WMD/Homeland Security matters

September 2002 – EER staff met with Southeast Missouri Division of Health and Senior Services, Bioterrorism Planners regarding Homeland Security issues

November 2002 – Attended the DHSS Bioterrorism Conference, Columbia, MO

February 2003 – Attended a conference on communications interoperability in St. Louis, MO

June 2003 – EER staff met with Poplar Bluff area emergency responders regarding WMD/Homeland Security related issues

June 2003 – WMD/Homeland Security display and event at Monsanto Industries

June 2003 – EER has a representative on the COMCARE Alliance – WMD Haz-Mat Working Group. This is a national group of private sector, business and government entities looking at haz-mat transportation related issues

June 2003 – Participated in a Homeland Security related news conference, Jackson, MO

June 2003 – EER participated in the MARC-Regional Resource Meeting held in Kansas City, MO where emergency response agencies displayed equipment and discussed agency capability

Exercises

July 2002 – Participated in a SEMA Region B LEPC Conference, training and exercise event in Moberly, MO

September 2002 – Hosted the Southeast Missouri WMD Exercise at Lake Wappapello, MO

November 2002 – Participated in a full scale WMD related exercise sponsored by the Newton County LEPC

June 2003 – Participated in a WMD related exercise in Kirksville, MO

Responses

Received 8 reports on the 24-hour spill line that were ***suspected*** WMD/Homeland Security incidents. EER staff made appropriate notifications to other agencies and investigated each incident. Upon investigation ***none*** of the incidents were determined to be due to terrorist activity.

Equipment

The EER has applied to the State Emergency Management Agency for WMD/Haz-Mat related equipment available through the US Department of Justice, Office of Domestic Preparedness

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

In March 2003, the PDWP provided a Threat Readiness and Response Fact Sheet, EPA Threat Advisory and Utility Guide for Security to all community water systems.

In June 2003, the PDWP provided a copy of the June 23, 2003 Department of Homeland Security Threat Advisory and US EPA Guarding Against Terrorism and Security Threats-suggested measures for specific threat levels to all community water systems.

In March and April of 2003, the PDWP developed an email notification system to notify water system by email of security related correspondence. Six (6) notices to water system have been made since April on such things as the requirements and guidance on vulnerability assessments and emergency response plans, threat level security advisories, security webcast notices, upcoming security training opportunities, etc.

In May of 2003, the PDWP participated in the Missouri Rural Water Association (MRWA) Security training to water systems. The MRWA has offered to allow the PDWP to incorporate the Model Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) into their current security training efforts. The PDWP offers the Model EOP to water systems free of charge.

In May and July of 2003, PDWP and Regional Office staff participated in a Security Webcast on vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, and training opportunities available.

Water System security was added to the department's Environmental Management Institute training offered throughout the state each year. This training is provided to water system managers, Mayors, and Public Officials.

June 11, 2003, the PDWP provided training in coordination with the Department of Health and Senior Services at the Public Health and Bio-terrorism Conference.

Regional office staff have been polling water systems on security issues, and have been providing security information during inspections of and technical assistance visits to water systems.

Training on Security Issues

In November 2001 and November 2002, the PDWP included security issues in its annual training for drinking water regional office and program staff. Staff have attended several security teleconferences, workshops, and training on water system security, risk assessments, and vulnerability assessments. The PDWP staff participated in counter-terrorism exercises at the State Emergency Management Agency.

The PDWP proposed in a grant application for federal funds to provide all drinking water staff who have inspection, permitting, or security functions with basic security training and vulnerability assessment training. The PDWP has secured \$432,400 from the FY 2002 and \$94,000 from the FY2003 supplemental appropriation to provide technical assistance and training for small and medium drinking water systems in Missouri. The funds will be used to provide security training to our Regional Office and Program staff with emergency response functions, emergency operation plan training to PDWP and RO staff, water systems security training to water systems, developing an electronic data system linking sanitary surveys and security information into SDWIS, and provide equipment and supplies to assist our RO staff with security inspections, monitoring, and response to emergencies or terrorist threats.

In March 2002 the PDWP organized a training opportunity for water system operation and management staff and water system associations entitled "Counterterrorism and Security in the Water Industry." This training was offered by the American Water Works Association under contract with the US EPA.

The following month, April 2002, the PDWP solicited proposals for water system security training to be provided in each of the six regions of the state. The request for proposals was withdrawn due to budget cuts. However, the PDWP has secured federal security funds to provide security training to water systems. The PDWP will solicit new proposals for this training opportunity.

November 2002, the PDWP and Regional Office staff annual training incorporated a half day of security training with presentations from U. S. EPA Region VII, State Emergency Management Agency, MO Dept. of Health & Senior Services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Train-the-Trainer Vulnerability Assessment training courses are being offered by five organizations contracted by the US EPA under the Bioterrorism and Response Act. This training is offered throughout the United States and is designed to provide states and technical assistance agencies with the knowledge of how to assess water system vulnerabilities and incorporate the results of the vulnerability assessments into emergency response plans. One training session is offered in Kansas City, Missouri in September 2003, which PDWP and RO staff will attend.

Regional office staff has discussed anti-terrorism issues in their wastewater and drinking water training sessions.

Water System Financial Assistance

The PDWP has undertaken several initiatives to provide financial assistance to water systems to help implement security measures.

Security Grants for Large Systems -- In May 2002 the PDWP sent out a news release to inform the public that the US EPA was soliciting grant applications from publicly owned, large drinking water systems regularly serving populations over 100,000. The PDWP assisted the US EPA with the review of the grant applications. EPA awarded grants to four Missouri water systems: St. Louis City, Kansas City, Independence, and Springfield. The systems received up to \$115,000 each to develop a vulnerability assessment, emergency response/operating plan, security enhancement plans and designs, or a combination of these efforts.

Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Modifications -- *The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan application and priority point criteria have been revised to allow applicants to include*

security needs as part of the loan request for applications received in 2002 and 2003, and previous applicants already on a fundable list were allowed to modify their loan request to include security needs.

Engineering Contract Services Grant -- The DWSRF Engineering Contract Services Grant for small water systems was also modified to allow applicants to include security needs as part of the application.

Source Water Protection -- The PDWP has set aside from the DWSRF funds for a source water protection loan program. Eligible projects will include land acquisition, conservation easements, installation of security fences, and implementation of local, voluntary source water protection measures, which will enhance security at participating water systems.

Ground Water Protection -- The PDWP has set aside a funding from the DWSRF grant applied for in 2002 to enhance water system security through ground water protection. The PDWP will use this funding to enhance ground water source protection through various activities. It will expand the geographic information system database for subsurface modeling of geologic units for more refined susceptibility and sensitivity assessment for chemical and microbiological contamination. It will develop models of well spacing and firm yield during extreme conditions for use by water system owners and consultants.

Water System Technical, Managerial, and Financial Capacity -- The PDWP has set aside funding from the DWSRF grant to enhance security through water system technical, managerial, and financial capacity development. This will be done through sanitary surveys, vulnerability assessments, self-assessments, and emergency response planning. The PDWP will enhance education and outreach through targeted newsletters, pamphlets, publications, and websites. Financial assistance will be provided to selected systems for engineering evaluation of treatment, distribution, and storage facilities.

Small System Security Assistance -- The PDWP has set aside funding from the DWSRF grant applied for in 2002 to enhance security at small public water systems by providing on-site vulnerability assessment, contaminant removal optimization, and distribution system optimization.

The PDWP has secured \$432,400 from the FY 2002 and \$94,000 from the FY 2003 supplemental appropriation to provide technical assistance

and training for small and medium drinking water systems in Missouri. The funds will be used to provide security training to our Regional Office and Program staff with functions of emergency response, emergency operation plan training to PDWP and RO staff, water systems security training to water systems, develop electronic data system linking sanitary surveys and security information into SDWIS, and provide equipment and supplies to assist our RO staff with security inspections, monitoring, and response to emergencies or terrorist threats.

Emergency Operating Plans

The in 2002, PDWP contracted for engineering services for development of an update to existing emergency operating plans. Since May 2003, two plans have been updated: the PDWP Emergency Operation Plan, which is used by staff during emergency response activities and the Model Emergency Operation Plan (Model EOP) for Public Water Systems. The updates to these plans incorporate counter-terrorism emergencies along with other man-made and natural disaster threats. The model EOP revisions have been made and the plan is available to community water system personnel free of charge. Water system personnel can customize this model plan to fit their own water system's circumstances. Training will be provided to Program and RO staff on proper use and delivery to water systems in RO training courses.

Vulnerability Assessments

Upon receipt of information from USEPA, the PDWP provides information to water systems on vulnerability assessment guidelines. The Association of Safe Drinking Water Administrators, U. S. EPA, and National Rural Water Association have developed a Security Vulnerability Self-Assessment Guide for small drinking water systems. This guide is targeted for drinking water systems serving less than 10,000 people and is designed to help these systems assess their critical components and identify security measures that should be implemented. The PDWP works closely with these national organizations. The PDWP will incorporate security assessments into its inspection and permitting processes. The model emergency operation plan includes a vulnerability checklist for water systems to complete in hard copy and electronically.

Legislative Action

The PDWP provided input throughout the 2002 state legislative session on security-related bills, including SB 712 which was signed July 1 and became effective Aug. 28, 2002. This bill creates the crime of criminal

water contamination. This is defined as knowingly introducing “any dangerous radiological, chemical or biological agent or substance into any public or private waters of the state or any water supply with the purpose of causing death or serious physical injury to another person,” and is a class B felony. This bill also revises the “Sunshine Law” (Chapter 610, RSMo) is amended to allow the protection of certain security-related information.

The PDWP has also provided input on federal legislation pertaining to enhancing security of water systems. One of these bills was signed by President Bush and increases the federal penalty for tampering with a water system to a maximum of 20 years imprisonment (from a maximum of five years) and increases civil penalties to \$1,000,000 (from \$50,000). The same bill requires water systems to perform vulnerability assessments and update their emergency operating plans. The PDWP has provided articles on the water system security measures in this bill for the Missouri Rural Water Association’s electronic newsletter (1,750 subscribers), the *Missouri Municipal Review*, which is distributed to more than 6,000 municipal officials, and the department’s *Water and Wastewater Digest*, which is distributed to water system operators, state and municipal officials, and others.

Addressing Public Concerns

The PDWP and regional office staff have responded to numerous information requests from Missouri citizens on possible terrorism activities and the measures Missouri has instituted to protect citizens from potential threats of infrastructure disruption or destruction.

Regional office staff have also fielded public inquiries as to possible terrorism activities and investigated complaints as to possible anthrax-contaminated sites.

Coordination with National Efforts

The PDWP works closely with national organizations such as the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, American Water Works Associations, and others to develop and disseminate information and guidance on water system security. The PDWP receives daily email updates on security-related issues from the National Infrastructure Protection Center. Also, the PDWP participates in periodic conference calls between the US EPA Region VII staff and the other Region VII states (Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa) on water system security issues. Public water system security issues are part of the daily activities of the PDWP. Missouri Rural Water Association

sends out weekly notices to water systems and includes security information as well as notices requested by the PDWP on security issues as well as regulatory issues. They also include information on their website with links to MoDNR's website.

MISSOURI DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY

- Security detail Missouri Department of Health Lab immediately after 9-11 and during Operation Enduring Freedom.
- Provided security and explosive sweep assistance during various high profile events to include, but not limited to :
 - Miss USA Pageant - Branson
 - Life Sciences ground breaking event-Columbia
 - International Tennis Match-Springfield
 - Presidential detail-St. Joseph
 - National Governor's Conference-St. Louis
 - Capitol Complex
- Conducted approximately 60 criminal investigations involving bomb threats at numerous schools, private businesses, county and federal offices, and airports throughout Missouri since September 2001.
- Terrorism bulletins are being distributed via facsimile and email to fire service mutual aid coordinators and secondary distribution to local fire service agencies.
- Partnered with state chapter International Association Bomb Technician Investigators to develop and train local authorities and public sector entities in Bomb Threat Management.
- Division of Fire Safety personnel have participated in a number of tabletop exercises regarding weapons of mass destruction and terrorism response.
- All Division Fire Investigators (POST Certified) have attended Department of Justice Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings.
- The Division has received grant funding totaling approximately \$180,000 to enhance response capabilities in relation to WMD and terrorism incidents.
- The Division has assigned staff to participate on Homeland Security Committees to include; Communications, Intelligence & Warnings,

Emergency Responders, Advisory, and Government/Business Continuity.

- The Division is currently developing standardized Hazardous Material Technician training and testing for the accreditation of Missouri Haz-Mat Teams.
- The Division of Fire Safety provides annual Post Blast training (40 hours) to state and local governmental entities at Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri.
- The Division utilizes and maintains two explosive-detection K-9 teams to assist throughout the state for bomb threats and security details including schools, private industry and high profile events.
- The State Fire Marshal serves on the Governor's Homeland Security Council.

Missouri National Guard Homeland Security

- Office of the Adjutant General formed the Missouri Critical Asset Protection Plan (CAPP) team to identify Missouri's most critical assets and develop integrated response plans to protect them.
- CAPP facilitated response exercises at two of the critical asset sites.
- CAPP conducted Antiterrorism Awareness Training for State Cabinet directors, deputies, supervisors and other designated staff and special groups.
- CAPP developed Missouri's plan to implement the Antiterrorism Information Exchange (ATIX).
- CAPP participated in developing the Missouri Information Sharing Project.
- Missouri National Guard (MONG) provided forces to support security at Fair St. Louis during the 2002 Independence Day weekend.
- MONG provided security escorts and safe haven for commercial vehicles transporting military arms, ammunition and explosives.
- MONG provided the 7th Civil Support Team (WMD) to support security during the St. Louis Cardinals baseball playoff games.
- 7th Civil Support Team (WMD) exercised with numerous emergency response agencies and completed a very successful Fifth United States Army External Evaluation.
- MONG augmented security at Whiteman Air Force Base and Rosecrans and Lambert Missouri Air National Guard Bases.
- MONG supported secure telephone equipment at the Governor's Office, Governor's Mansion and the Missouri Office of Homeland Security.
- MONG supported the Continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command Region with air operations planners, controllers and analysts.

- Under "Operation Liberty Shield," MONG prepared to augment security at five CAPP sites following initiation of armed action in Iraq.
- MONG's Center for Sustainment of Trauma and Readiness Skills (C-STARS) continued to enhance joint military medical readiness skills.
- MONG conducted Missouri's first cyber security exercise (Virtual Warrior).
- MONG developed and conducted an eight day emergency response exercise (EREX) with five state agencies, two federal agencies and the Kansas National Guard. MONG exercised its bioterrorism, cyber security, critical asset protection and earthquake response plans.
- MONG developed a State Information Infrastructure Protection Center Web Site.
- MONG created a Command & Control, Communications, Computers and Information (C4I) Threat Assessment.
- MONG conducted a full spectrum vulnerability assessment of the Missouri Guard network.
- MONG developed basic computer security awareness training for statewide use.
- MONG continued to support the Missouri Office of Homeland Security and the Governor's Missouri Security Council. MONG has active members on nine of the ten Missouri Security Council working committees.

Appendix 2 – Homeland Security Funding

Status of Department of Homeland Security Grants

FY-99 Department of Justice (DOJ) First Responder Grant \$1,044,000

- Complete and closed Out

FY-00 and FY-01 First Responder Grant Program-- \$2,818,075

- All Equipment either purchased, on order or out on the bidding process.

FY-02 Office of Domestic Preparedness First Responder Grant Program

+ \$5,658,000—Equipment (100% of the State Level Equipment on order) Remainder sub-granted to 23 Jurisdictions, approximately 50% executed.

+ \$270,000—Exercises, State level exercise conducted, the remainder distributed to the jurisdictions that sponsor a Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT).

+ \$151,000 — for program administration

FY-02 FEMA Terrorism Supplemental

+ \$486,954---State Emergency Operations Plan Update (Final Draft delivered)

+ \$1,460,682—Local Emergency Operations Plan Update (159 jurisdictions in progress)

+ \$50,000---EOC Assessment completed on State EOC, Alternate EOC and 5 Jurisdictional EOCs. Completed.

+ \$76,749—Citizen's Corps (21 Jurisdictions Funded) Closed.

+ \$326,176—Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) 53 Jurisdictions funded and this is closed. There are additional funds in FY-03 to fund 66 jurisdictions. Applications have been submitted.

+ EOC Upgrade Phase II—State EOC submitted and awarded \$494,168; a 25% match will be required; 12 other jurisdictions submitted, no decision yet.

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) Part I-- \$10,834,000

+ \$7,603,000 - Emergency Responder Equipment, Awarded in May '03; 80% sub-granted to jurisdictions in June '03. Currently have executed 5% of the equipment purchases.

+ \$1,900,000 - Exercises - Request For Proposals (RFPs) are in the preparation stage.

+ \$570,000 - Training, Contracts being signed for Direct Delivery.

+ \$760,000 - Planning/Administration - primarily for the development of the updated State Homeland Security Assessment Program

- Status: Contractor selected and workshops conducted in St. Louis and Kansas City Urban Area Security Initiative regions. Additional workshops scheduled for the remainder of the Regions for the 2nd week of October.

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) Part II--\$28,697,000

+ \$3,711,220 - Critical Infrastructure Protection Program; \$200k executed.

+ \$24,974,166 - First Responder Preparedness Program

- \$24,124,870---Emergency Responder Equipment Program—LEA Ensemble contracted and being delivered. Just starting to execute.
- \$849,296---Training; added to the Part I funds to contract local community colleges and universities to conduct the training.

+ \$860,910—Planning and Administration

FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Part II Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) \$19,540,000

+ \$9,850,000---St. Louis Metro Area—Includes St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, Franklin County, and Jefferson County. Illinois Counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Madison. Just starting.

+ \$9,690,000---Kansas City Metro Area—Includes Kansas City, Jackson County, Clay County, Cass County, Platte County, Ray County. Kansas Counties: Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson. Just Starting and will be administered by the Mid-America Regional council,

Communications Interoperability

+ On September 26, 2003 the city of Independence was granted \$5,496,750 to develop interoperable communications solutions as a result of their request for a special joint DOJ (COPS) and FEMA program.

GRANTS TO THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement

Grant Year – '99 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$630,236)

- Dollars were allocated for the Health Alert Network and used to begin connecting 114 local public health agencies to a secure network and for training and education.
- Complete and closed

Grant Year - '00 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$758,808)

- Dollars were allocated for the maintenance and continuation of the Health Alert Network and to complete the connection of the 114 local public health agencies to a secure network. The dollars also supported training and education and surveillance activities.
- **Complete and closed**

Grant Year – '01 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$973,666)

- Dollars were allocated for the maintenance and continuation of the Health Alert Network, connect select local public health agencies in the metropolitan areas to video conferencing, equipment for the metropolitan local public health agencies, and personnel at the local. The dollars also supported training and education, surveillance activities, and laboratory upgrades.
- **Complete and closed**

Grant Year – '02 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$973,666)

- Dollars were allocated for the maintenance and continuation of the Health Alert Network, connect select local public health agencies to video conferencing, equipment for the metropolitan local public health agencies, and personnel at the local. The dollars also supported training and education, surveillance activities, and laboratory expansion.
- **Complete and closed**

Supplemental – '02 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$17,456,448)

- Dollars were allocated for six focus areas:
 - o Focus Area A – Preparedness, Planning and Readiness Assessment
 - o Focus Area B – Surveillance and Epidemiology Capacity
 - o Focus Area C – Laboratory Capacity (Biologic Agents)
 - o Focus Area E – Health Alert Network/Communications and Information and Technology

- Focus Area F – Communication and Health Information Dissemination (Public Information and Communication)
 - Focus Area G – Education and Training
- \$5,339,548 was directly contracted to local public health agencies for hiring staff, including epidemiology specialists, planners, and public information officers. The dollars were also to be used for equipment, surveillance, distance learning opportunities, etc.
- \$600,000 was directed to Smallpox Phase I. Over 1,200 persons in Missouri were immunized with smallpox vaccine.
- \$7,578,224 was used to support local public health agencies for training activities, surveillance and reporting, laboratory enhancements, state staff and equipment, etc.
- \$3,938,676 was used at the state level for administrative staff, supplies, and equipment.
- Supplemental dollars ended August 30, 2003. In the process of closing out.

Grant Year – '03 CDC Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism (\$19,621,354)

- Dollars were allocated for seven focus areas:
 - Focus Area A – Preparedness, Planning and Readiness Assessment
 - Focus Area B – Surveillance and Epidemiology Capacity
 - Focus Area C – Laboratory Capacity (Biologic Agents)
 - Focus Area D – Laboratory Capacity (Chemical Agents – Clinical)
 - Focus Area E – Health Alert Network/Communications and Information and Technology
 - Focus Area F – Communication and Health Information Dissemination (Public Information and Communication)
 - Focus Area G – Education and Training
- \$5,730,053 will be directly contracted to local public health agencies for staff, including epidemiology specialists, planners, trainer/volunteer coordinators, and public information officers. The dollars were also to be used for equipment, surveillance, distance learning opportunities, and travel, etc.
- \$1,945,341 is directed to Smallpox Phase II for first responders. \$1,600,000 of these dollars will go directly to the local public health agencies for clinics and education.
- \$7,065,737 was used to support local public health agencies for training activities, surveillance and reporting, laboratory enhancements, state staff and equipment, etc.
- \$4,871,223 is used at the state level for administrative staff, supplies, and equipment.
- \$1,245,509 is for planning and exercising the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). (These dollars are reflected in the totals above.)
- Grant year just began August 31, 2003.

Health Resources and Services Agency

Supplemental - '02 HRSA Hospital Preparedness Grant (\$2,417,618)

- \$1,931,449 was contracted with the Missouri Hospital Association (MHA) to support the 144 Missouri hospitals in planning for biological events including terrorism and the EMSysystem, which is a web based software that monitors hospital emergency rooms.
- \$100,000 was contracted with the Missouri Primary Care Association to assist the federally qualified health centers in planning for a bioterrorism event.
- \$369,659 is being used by DHSS for administrative staff, equipment and supplies.
- The supplemental ended on September 30, 2003 and is currently being closed out.

Grant Year - '03 HRSA Hospital Preparedness Grant (\$9,530,322)

- \$8,825,658 is in support or direct dollars given to hospitals, Missouri Primary Care Association, MedCom, Missouri Hospital Association (training and planning support for hospitals), and DMAT. Dollars will be used to assist the medical community in preparing for a biological event including terrorism.
- \$209,367 is for the Department of Mental Health for planning staff and travel.
- \$495,297 is being used for DHSS administrative staff, equipment, and supplies.
- Grant year began August 31, 2003.

APPENDIX 3 – GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE MISSOURI SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Intelligence and Warnings Committee

Purpose:

The sharing of intelligence and information among governmental and non-governmental entities concerning threats to the citizens of the State of Missouri is essential for their welling being and safety. Once such threats become known, a system of alerting everyone must be in place to provide for quick dissemination of specific warnings and information for the security and safety of all Missourians. The vision of the Intelligence and Warnings Committee is to maintain and foster positive relationships among governmental and non-governmental entities to see, hear, and observe information to mitigate threats to the citizens of Missouri. To also disseminate appropriate information among those entities and to the citizens of Missouri.

Goals/Objectives:

To provide recommendations to the Missouri Security Council for methods to:

- **Goal** - To collect intelligence pertaining to threats to the citizens of the State of Missouri.

Objective - To foster a positive environment for the collection of information pertaining to threats to the citizens of the State of Missouri.
- **Goal** - To collate information related to threats to the citizens of the State of Missouri.

Objective - To identify and utilize systems and databases for the collation and secured storage of information related to threats to the citizens of the State of Missouri.
- **Goal** - To review gathered information for predictive analysis.

Objective - To produce information for dissemination for the protection of the citizens of the State of Missouri.

- **Goal** - To disseminate appropriate information to the appropriate entities and the public.

Objective - To establish procedures for the timely dissemination of information to the appropriate entities and the public.

- **Goal** - To disseminate immediate warnings to the appropriate entities and the public.

Objective - To establish procedures for the timely dissemination of warnings to the appropriate entities and the public.

Accomplishments: The Intelligence and Warnings Committee has met a total of nine times in the last six months. The committee has looked at all issues involved in the collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information. The committee has developed and written a "white paper" for plans for a statewide Information Sharing Analysis Center (ISAC). Creation of the center will meet the first four goals established by the Intelligence and Warnings Committee. The white paper has been finalized and is to be approved by the committee at its next meeting. It will then be ready for dissemination to the Missouri Security Council for review. The committee is also ready to address the final goal concerning the timely dissemination of warnings. The committee is preparing to research and recommend a system to meet this fifth and final goal.

Communications Committee

Purpose:

- Make recommendations to the Missouri Security Council regarding improvement of public safety and public service communications for local, state, and public service entities.

Objectives:

- Define the communications capabilities needed to effectively respond to and mitigate emergency incidents.
- Briefly illustrate the communications problems currently existing within the emergency response community.

- Generally examine potential solutions to prevent, resolve, or mitigate the existing and foreseeable problems with emergency response communications.
- Provide guidance and recommendations to the Missouri Security Council in resolving communications issues.

Background:

Communications has long been and remains an essential component of Missouri's public safety emergency and day-to-day operations. The terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001 and all of the events surrounding the emergency response to those attacks in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania serve to illustrate the absolute need for reliable and interoperable radio communications among emergency responders. The recognition of this need has given us cause to re-examine our own communications capabilities in light of this new homeland security environment.

In re-examining emergency communications in Missouri, we have discovered weaknesses previously unknown and acknowledged the weaknesses that were known, but remain unresolved. What may have been perceived as acceptable shortcomings in Missouri's public safety communications capabilities prior to 9-11, are now realized to be unacceptable risks to the public safety and the security of the State.

The need for interoperable communications is relatively clear. Emergency personnel need *"to communicate by radio with staff from other agencies, on demand and in real time"*¹. Put even more succinctly, personnel need *"to talk to who they want to talk to, when they want to talk to them."*² As is often the case, the obstacles impeding our ability to fill the interoperability need are much more complex. The obstacles are products of both technology and human will, as are the solutions.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ Completed our first objective of identifying, in general terms, the communications requirements necessary to preserve the health, property, security and quality of life for people in the

¹ *Public Safety and Wireless Communications Interoperability: Critical Issues Facing Public Safety Communications*, PSWN publication

² Harlin McEwen, Chair, International Association of Chiefs of Police Communications Committee

state of Missouri. The primary requirement is:

“Sufficient and varied communications capability must exist to enable public safety personnel to communicate within their agency, with other public safety agencies regardless of discipline or geographic responsibility, and with the public on a day to day basis as well as during times of crisis.”

- ✓ We began working on our second goal by cataloging problems known by the committee members. The committee soon realized the help of outside resources would be needed to complete this problem finding phase but also recognized issues that could be resolved immediately.
- ✓ With the cooperation of the State Interoperability Executive Committee and the Missouri Highway Patrol, a radio channel was allocated for use by all Public Safety agencies called the Missouri Tactical Channel (MTAC). This channel is in the State Police frequency allocation and was made available by the patrol for this purpose.
- ✓ Made early recognition of the fact our state has no common command and control structure utilized by public safety entities. The committee will present a recommendation to the Security Council that the National Incident Management System (NIMS) be adopted for use in Missouri by all public safety agencies.
- ✓ In regard to our objective to identify possible solutions and recommend a strategic direction for implementation, the committee has developed a prioritized list of decision/action items for consideration by the Missouri Security Council. This list will be presented at the next meeting of the council.

Business Continuity Committee

Purpose:

Business Continuity Management (BCM) relates specifically and significantly to state agencies' ability to continue to conduct business in catastrophic conditions or severe infrastructure failures to ensure the maximum availability of essential services. Business Continuity Management is a business issue, with real benefits for any

organization and must be considered an organization wide discipline with support from top management.

The purpose of the Business Continuity Report is to present an overview and recommendations concerning issues that provide both near-term and long-term sustainable improvement to Business Continuity in Missouri. Obtain Homeland Security Council support for recommendations in the form of policies, procedures, Executive Orders and budget items consistent with improving Missouri's continuity capabilities. Business continuity relates specifically and significantly to state agencies' ability to continue to conduct business in catastrophic conditions or severe infrastructure failures.

Background:

Business continuity, while it has the potential to have information technology implications, is purely a business operation issue. Disaster recovery as a related issue is an information technology issue and specifically relates to ensure the ability to recover critical information technology infrastructure during catastrophic events.

The Federal Office of Homeland Security has devoted significant resources to defining strategies to the continuity of government. Recent state audits have revealed consistent and troublesome deficiencies in the continuity capabilities of several state agencies, recognizing that no state department or agency has met the minimum standards. The state of Missouri must both develop and implement strategies and operational capabilities to continue to conduct business in catastrophic conditions or severe infrastructure failures.

Vision:

Ensure the existence of business continuity plans for each agency and disaster recovery plans for required critical information technology infrastructure assets so as to facilitate continued state agency business operations in a time of catastrophic events.

Missouri's initial vision must be focused upon the following goals and objectives:

- Raise the awareness of and recognition of the need for business continuity plans and disaster recovery plans.

- Clearly delineate the difference between state government operation plans and state agency business continuity plans and the corresponding responsibilities.
- Develop a methodology for agencies to utilize in the development of business continuity plans.
- Identify those information technology infrastructure assets that should be included in Missouri's Critical Asset Protection Plan and ensure that those assets are covered by an adequate disaster recovery plan.
- Recommend policies and procedures for the development, maintenance and annual exercising of business continuity and disaster recovery plans.
- Develop a business plan that clearly articulates the issues surrounding economic impact of having and maintaining business continuity and disaster recovery.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ The Business Continuity Committee delivered its report to the Homeland Security Council on June 21, 2003. The report was approved with all 10 issues contained. A copy of the report can be obtained from the OIT website.
- ✓ The Business Continuity Committee drafted an Executive order for the Governor's signature to begin the process of developing templates and methodologies for each agency to develop sound Business Continuity Plans. The Executive order is expected to be official soon.
- ✓ The Business Continuity Committee has actively begun to seek grant funding for BCP through the appropriate Federal Homeland Security channels.

Continuity of Critical Sectors Committee

Purpose:

Establish partnerships with critical sectors and facilitate a process to improve protection and continuity of service. Ensure effective response and recovery should an attack or natural disasters occur.

Goals/Objectives:

- Working with stakeholders, jointly understand the threats in each sector and identify potential cascading failures.
- Orient towards likely vulnerabilities and their potential for cascading effects:
 - Develop strategies
 - Develop protocols
 - Develop an organizational and communications network
 - Develop confidence
- Develop procedures for scenario based exercises and proofing of continuity plans.
- Address the reduction of vulnerabilities
- Synchronize emergency response plans and capabilities.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ Developing a list of critical assets across the state and the potential cascading effects that come with their loss.
- ✓ Adopted the nine highway patrol regions as a way to organize.
- ✓ Adopted the Virtual Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) and are currently building the list of participants and their contact information.

Education Committee**Purpose:**

Educate leaders and the public about the requirements and demands of the security environment to increase the confidence and coping skills of leaders and the public in preparation for crisis.

Goals/Objectives:

- ID individuals and organizations needed for participation on the committee
- What education programs already exist within the state? Can we learn anything from these programs?
- Determine the audiences and messages.
- Develop the delivery plans.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ Participated in the PBS show Terrorism: The implications for Our Schools, sponsored by the Missouri School Boards' Association.
- ✓ Developed Ready.Missouri logo and going to roll out the website in October.

- ✓ Working on the "Ready in 3" campaign in conjunction with DHSS.
- ✓ Developing Missouri Preparedness Month through a Governor's proclamation.

Cyber Security Committee

Purpose

- CyberSecurity is defined as the protection and defense of Cyberspace, a critical infrastructure made up of digital information that is electronically communicated. CyberSecurity encompasses the people, processes and techniques for protecting and defending cyber assets, so that they are available to authorized users and cannot be compromised or changed by unauthorized individuals.
- Provide an overview and recommendations concerning issues that provide both near-term and long-term sustainable improvement to CyberSecurity in Missouri.
- Obtain Homeland Security Council support for recommendations in the form of policies, procedures, Executive Orders and budget items consistent with improving Missouri's cybersecurity capabilities.

Goals and Objectives

- Develop issue briefs on critical CyberSecurity issues to present to the Council.
- Develop action plans for accepted issue briefs
- Obtain Governor Holden's signature on two Executive Orders that prioritize and support CyberSecurity.
 - Executive Order to Re-establish the Office of Information Technology
 - Executive Order for CyberSecurity

Accomplishments

- ✓ *Sharing of DoD Secure Information on CyberSecurity:* Several members of the CyberSecurity committee have received Department of Defense "Secret" clearance, so they may attend briefings containing classified intelligence on cyber attacks.
- ✓ *Centralized Management of CyberSecurity:* Legislative approval received, and organization and job descriptions are complete. OIT writing grant proposal to obtain funding from federal sources
- ✓ *Missouri Adaptive Enterprise Architecture:* Security Domain workgroup producing standards and policy direction.
- ✓ *Standard Threat Awareness Plans & Procedures:* Statewide INFOCON plan in use. OA Information Services declares statewide threat level. Agencies are developing internal plans to respond to changes in threat level.
- ✓ *Standard Incident Reporting Procedures:* In use, coordinated by OA Information Services

- ✓ *Information Sharing Through FBI InfraGard Chapter:* Jefferson City Chapter approved, meetings held monthly.
- ✓ *Security Assessment Questionnaire, and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology:* Approved by IT Advisory Board, OIT issuing policy directives for agencies to implement
- ✓ *Computer Emergency Response Team:* IT Advisory Board Security Committee coordinating efforts to use existing resources within MO National Guard and state agencies
- ✓ *State Information Infrastructure Protection Center (SIIPC), and CyberSecurity Web Presence:* National Guard staff, working with state agency personnel, has set up website, coordinating with Critical Asset Protection planning cell
- ✓ *CyberSecurity Awareness:* Web-based training has been developed for state agency computer users by University of Missouri Extension to teach the basics of cybersecurity at minimal cost (approx. \$1 per user).
- ✓ *Computing Environment Self-Certification:* Building on security questionnaire and vulnerability assessment to certify security of computer systems; based on federal self-certification guidelines.

Emerging issues being researched by CyberSecurity Committee:

- Proposed legislation to protect CyberSecurity information from public disclosure, specifically information disclosed to auditors
- Privacy & civil liberty concerns – ensure the privacy of citizen and client information
- Coordinate and find resources for training for state agency CyberSecurity professionals

Membership

State Agencies

- Office of Information Technology (Chair)
- Department of Health and Senior Services
- Office of Administration /Division of Information Services
- Missouri National Guard
- MOREnet
- Attorney General's Office
- Office of State Courts Administrator
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Missouri State Highway Patrol

Private Sector Partners

- Cisco Systems
- IBM

- National Systems & Research
- Rose International
- SBC (Southwestern Bell)
- SCB State Government Services
- TechGuard Security
- TRC Infrastructure Security Sector

Mutual Assistance Committee

Purpose:

The purpose/mission of the Mutual Assistance Issue Committee was to create or improve mutual assistance between/among the private and public sectors.

Goals/Objectives:

- Promote the understanding of the concept and need for mutual assistance.
- Create or improve mutual assistance between/among the private and public sectors.
- To resolve mutual support concerns over licensing and credentialing of professionals.
- To assist in the development of regionalized mutual support systems.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ The committee concluded that existing state statutes related to mutual assistance are adequate – a small refinement of the wording in Section 44.090 was recommended. The statement “with approval of the Governor” should be removed. This was accomplished with Senate Bill 370.
- ✓ The committee took note of the peculiar situation that exists for emergency medical agencies and mutual assistance – many such organizations are private in nature and provide service under contractual arrangements.
- ✓ Much concern was raised by some members, especially the MEPA persons present regarding reimbursement for services rendered as part of any mutual assistance arrangement – committee consensus with the support of SEMA was that the state of Missouri would reimburse providers IF the Governor had declared an emergency and the assistance was directed by

SEMA. All other situations would be governed by local government arrangements etc.

- ✓ Some members of the committee expressed concerns regarding liability when assistance is provided to another jurisdiction under a mutual assistance arrangement. For the most part that issue was resolved by a search of the various statutes – the following quote from Section 320.090 (3) is helpful.

“When responding on mutual aid or emergency aid requests, the fire department, fire protection district, or volunteer fire association shall be subject to all provisions of law as if it were providing service within its own jurisdiction.”

- ✓ The provision for a state-to-state(s) emergency mutual aid compact as provided for in Section 44.415 was discussed at each formal meeting and several informal settings. The Dept. of Health and Senior Services representatives voiced concern regarding the lack of mention in 44.415 of the credentialing of health care professionals provided to Missouri by other states. This issue remains. It was, however, the consensus of the committee that the basic provisions of EMAC focused at 44.415 remains valid and operable. A protocol should be established for credentials of healing arts registered professional health care givers. The staff attorney for DHSS is to pursue this matter.

Planning, Exercises and Regionalization Committee

Purpose:

The National Strategy for Homeland Security includes the following strategic objectives: 1) Reduce vulnerability to terrorism, and 2) Minimize damage and recover from attacks. The Department of Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge indicated in his guidance that achieving those strategic objectives, resources must be employed regionally. Regional actions include, a comprehensive planning effort at the state, local and regional level initiated and completed in a timely manner. In addition, verification of the sufficiency of those plans must be accomplished through regularly scheduled exercises and drills. These efforts through the guidance and direction of the Missouri Security Council will allow the state to achieve the vision of this sub-committee and the guidance disseminated from the Department of Homeland Security.

Goals/Objectives:

GOAL -- Regionalization:

- Develop a strategy to implement regionalization by June 1, 2003.

Objectives:

- Develop a concept for regionalization for the state of Missouri.
- Utilize the 9 MSHP Troop areas as the geographical basis for regionalization.
- Develop the strategy for working relationships that would be required to have an effective regional response

GOAL -- Planning:

- Develop the plans that will support the regionalization strategy by June 1, 2004.

Objectives:

- Develop the scope and framework for regional coordination and response plans.
- Develop the plan for a regional coordination and response strategy.

GOAL-- Exercise:

- Develop and execute an exercise program that evaluates and validates the established plans by September 30, 2004

Objectives:

- Develop an exercise strategy that will provide an ongoing evaluation vehicle for the validity of the procedures established with regionalization.
- Develop the philosophy for multiple-year exercise program that includes, state level, regional level and local level exercise programs.

Decision Items and Progress Made:

Local Government Expectations:

- Provide trained emergency response capability. Progress—ongoing.
- Update and maintain Local Emergency Operations Plan. Progress—159 jurisdictions currently updating their plans through FEMA '02 Supplemental Funding, completion dates anticipated 12-31-03. Additional jurisdictions will be added after the completion of this contract.
- Establish Mutual Aid Agreements. Progress---ongoing.

--Exercise Local Capability Annually. Progress---83 FEMA funded and 28 ODP funded jurisdictions will complete in the next fiscal year. ODP focus on Terrorism Training.

Regional Support Concepts:

--Conduct an assessment of risk and existing capabilities. Progress---Urban Area Security Initiative Metropolitan areas of St. Louis and Kansas City along with the rest of the 9 Homeland Security Regions of the State will conduct a Risk Assessment and Capabilities Analysis, along with the development of a new Strategic Plan this fall. St. Louis and Kansas City are scheduled to complete their work on November 30, 2003 with the other regions complete by mid December.

--Regional Database of local and State agencies along with the response protocols. Progress: This process will begin after the beginning of the new calendar year. The timing will allow the Local and State planning actions to be completed.

--Exercise Regional Capability Bi-annually. Progress---Future ODP funds will be used to exercise the completed plans and protocols following the regionally planning effort.

State Support Concepts:

--Revise and publish State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP). Progress---Update of the State Emergency Operations Plan and supporting Standard Operating Guidance is in progress. To be completed early this Fall.

--Develop and maintain a database of State Resources. Progress---Ongoing for inclusion in new Emergency Management Software Package.

--Establish Interoperable Communication Standards. Progress---State Executive Interoperable Communications Committee currently working this issue. Independence, Kansas City and St. Louis were nominated to DHS for pilot programs utilizing Project 25 technology. In addition, FY-03 State Homeland Security Grant Program set aside funding at state and local portions of the Grant for development of capability at those levels.

--Accessibility to Emergency Management Software. Progress---Evaluation of Software programs from vendors are completed and a selection will be made in the near future.

--Activation Protocol for State Unique response teams. Progress---The protocol will be included in the newly updated State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) and supporting Standard Operating Guides (SOG). This will include the established Homeland Security Response Teams.

--Annual State Level Exercise. Progress---State level exercises are scheduled to exceed the proposal. September 4, 2003 will be the first in a series of exercises that will include state agency specific, regional and local exercises. In addition, a long-range exercise plan for multi-state exercises is in the developmental stage. Recently, participated in a FEMA Region VII Earthquake Scenario Exercise.

Homeland Security Advisory System Committee

Purpose:

Make recommendations to implement the Homeland Security Advisory System in state government, local government, and promote the adoption in the private sector for the purposes of enhancing homeland security.

Goals/Objectives:

- Develop education and communications strategies related to the Advisory System
 - Communicate to Missouri's leaders.
 - Communicate a unified message to Missouri's public that promotes coping, confidence, cooperation and identifies personal responsibilities.
- Assist local leaders to promote the adoption of the system to the public, private sector and NGOs.
- Create a state and local network to utilize the system.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ Working to more fully implement a Homeland Security Advisory System Information Network (HSAS IN) to ensure the education of and rapid notification of Missouri state agencies, private industry and other customers of the system
- ✓ Motivating state and community leaders to understand the system, evaluate the system as it relates to their situation, to design protective measures and communications networks appropriate to their needs, and to sustain and maintain the system.
- ✓ Established the protocols to ensure that one central entity is responsible for coordinating alert information and disseminating such information for the State of Missouri. When the alert levels changes in the United States, then the governor, in coordination with the homeland security advisor, should be the person to speak to Missourians, explaining when necessary any specific implications for Missouri and Missouri's people.

Emergency Responders Committee

Purpose:

Working with federal, state and local authorities we will recommend appropriate training, equipment and preparedness standards for Missouri's Emergency Responders and make recommendations for improving the response and recovery capabilities of state government.

Goals/Objectives:

- Find and use existing documentation and recommendations on the subject such as the first responder report of the Missouri security panel. Expand participation on the committee to include appropriate local emergency responders associations and other officials.
- Identify existing emergency responders capabilities in the state.
 - Strategy: identify who are emergency responders for the purposes of this committee. Define and identify existing capabilities including, equipment, training, planning, and exercises of emergency responders. Evaluate the systems effectiveness for communicating and responding with all parties involved. If the federal first responder initiative (\$3.5B) is appropriated by congress, make recommendations with respect to the development of standards and increasing capabilities.
- Identify shortfalls, gaps and problems that are present in existing emergency responders capabilities and that hinder the development of these capabilities.
 - Strategy: define and document current, existing problems that deter the effectiveness of emergency responders in preparing and responding to a terrorist attack or other hazards. Identify potential fixes.
- Make recommendations to the governor that identify and define the necessary standards. Prepare the groundwork with federal and local officials for the adoption of these standards. Determine how to improve policies and support for the development of the capabilities of Missouri's emergency responders.

Accomplishments:

- ✓ Letters were sent to partners in the areas of 911, EMS, fire services, public works, HAZMAT, and law enforcement asking for recommendations on basic standards for training, equipment and

any protocols and best practices endorsed by the respective organization.

- ✓ \$60 million in grant money allocated to capabilities of first responders.

APPENDIX 5 – HOMELAND SECURITY RESPONSE TEAMS

Homeland Security Response Teams

Troop A -
Kansas City
Clay Co./Northland Fire
Chiefs Assoc. (NFCA)
Lee's Summit
Sedalia/Pettis Co.
City of Warrensburg, Johnson
County (FRRT)
Tri-District FPD

Troop B -
Kirksville
Hannibal (FRRT)

Troop C -
St. Charles/Warren Co.
St. Louis County
St. Louis City
Jefferson Co.
Franklin Co.

Troop D -
Springfield/Logan-Rogersville
Joplin
Nevada (FRRT)
Taney Co./Branson
City of Neosho

Troop E -
City of Jackson/SEMO HazMat Team
City of Poplar Bluff (FRRT)
City of Kennett

Troop F -
Columbia/Boone Co.
Camden Co. HazMat Team
Cole Co. HazMat Team

Troop G -
West Plains (FRRT)

Troop H -
Andrew Co./Northwest Mo. HazMat Team

Troop I -
Rolla/Phelps Co.
City of Lebanon (FRRT)

